

Credit Card Sized—Makes 4. Instructions: Cut out the 4, fold on the centre crease and glue together.

**I'm a Photographer, Not a Terrorist!**  
**Stop and Search Bust Card**

**Your Rights**  
 If you are stopped and searched under Section 44 of the Terrorism Act, you do not have to give your:-

- > Name
- > Address
- > Date of birth
- > DNA
- > Reason for being there
- > Nor do you have to explain where you are going.

However, if the police decide that there is reasonable suspicion to arrest you for an offence, you do have to give your name and address.

- You do not have to comply with any attempt to photograph you, although you cannot flee the scene.
- The police cannot delete any images on your camera. They can only view them in very limited circumstances.
- If you are driving a vehicle, when stopped you must give your name and address.
- Failure to stop or obstructing a police constable acting under Section 44 is a criminal offence.

**Police Powers**  
 Under Section 44, a police constable in uniform is entitled to:-

- Pat you down.
- Detain you for the duration of the search.
- Remove outer clothing.
- Require you to remove any item which he reasonably believes you are wearing to conceal your identity.
- Look through your pockets and anything you are carrying.
- Seize any article he reasonably suspects is intended to be used in connection with terrorism.
- Search your vehicle and anyone in it.

**What You Should Do**

- Insist on a written record of the search.
- Make sure it is legible and includes details of the officer's shoulder number and the reason for the stop.
- Note exactly why they said you were being stopped and searched – this may be more extensive than the reference in the record slip.
- Ask to see the officer's warrant card and note the number. (This is useful when making a complaint if they have moved stations and their shoulder number changes).

**Note**  
 A Police Support Community Officer (PCSO) may not perform a Section 44 search without a police officer present.

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